

Remarks and Observations

By Pupils of the

Veterinary Institution

The College of London

In a Correspondence with

A Candidate

For better

Knowledge and Instruction

In

Veterinary Science

Interspersed with Observations of his Own

and Addressed to

Dr. Benj^m Rush,

Professor of Medicine

and Friend and Patron

For disseminating that useful branch of Science

In America

✓
Dear Sir

Philadelphia October 1812

— The very distinguished Character and Eminent Situation which you support among all ranks of Medical Men, both in Europe; as well as in this Country, together, with the very disinterested part you have lately taken to promote that Useful branch of Science, will I trust sufficiently justify the Liberty Stake in my well meant endeavour to rescue from Ignorance and Empirical practise the safety and preservation of an Animal who aid us in enjoying, many of the most Valuable Blessings in Life; . . . And the many very extensive purposes of pleasure, and profitable Service, to which we adapt him, most powerfully interest us in the Safety & preservation of his Species, . . . Yet the great waste of property in the Barbarity, and destruction of that Noble Animal, and the hourly Complaints of prudence and Humanity in this city calls aloud for protection, and are facts, equally true, and Monstrous. . . . Some part of it, may undoubtedly be imputed to the neglect, & obtusity of inferior Servants to whom the master occasionally entrusts, but the greatest effect is, from ignorant presumption, in those who presume to restore, when under the severe pressure of disease and Infirmity.

These—

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There Empiric's disgrace that rare character, a Surgeon Farrier
and under the assumed appellation of Veterinary Surgeon, has
awakened without Cause, or remorse, and in reality done so many
Executioners. And I can positively declare that from my own
personal observation, ^{in Philad.} as well as from the daily assertions of many
of my friends that the general Bill of Horse mortality which
at this very moment prevails in all our Public Cities, not only
corroborates this assertion, but proves that ^{most} many of them die in their
very prime, with the very Stamina of life in perfection, and
with every plea, that can be made in favour of so noble a Cause,
the Intimidation of Judicious, & Scientific Farriery.

This argument Sir,
with many others which might be introduced to substantiate this fact
will I trust be a sufficient apology, as well as justification for
the presumption which I have made as a Candidate, for public
patronage, and a better, & more Scientific knowledge of the Veterinary art.

To arrogate perfection in the trifling ^{knowledge} I have already obtained
would I am sensible be contradicting my own opinion already declared
to you, as well as a species of presumption which I hope no man
better Educated than myself will ever pretend to.

Yet had the agri-
cultural Society ^{with proper attention} have listened to my applications in the memori-

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memoir which I addressed to that Society, & there had been some more
members like Y^rself, Judge Peters, D^r James, & Mr Haines I should in
all probability have been now in high practice in this City, which wd
also, perhaps, not only have inspired many of your youths to have
followed my track, but wd probably have rescued many noble
animals from their graves, & by the attention I should have paid
to the many diseases to which Sheep are so liable, I might ^{probably} have been
the means of causing as great a blessing to befall the Farmers of
this County as the discovery of the Vaccine Virus as proved
among Sheep to our farmers of England. *

I have now been ten years
a resident in the U.S., during which period I have made four attempts, two
in this City to draw the public mind from their slumber, and inattention
to that useful branch of Science, ~~but no~~ and I believe I am also the
first person ^{who} after V^r Lecture was delivered, came forward by a memoir
to the A^d Society to point out the best means by which the Veterinary
art, might ~~best~~ ^{best} means be introduced in this City, - but no notice
was taken of it, excepting by J. Peters - who in very warm regard ex-

* my tie to Washington Custer, & printed in his address to the Arlington Institution
which work Y^r son has for perusal.

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expressed his sorrow that a portion of my Zeal, could not be diffused
among the faculty generally. At this time, I had been nearly two
years in this City - and as I was then known to many of the members of
that Society - and hearing no doubts expressed, respecting Character or Reputa-
tion I very naturally concluded it was satisfactory, however since I find
that is not the case, ^{or rather that I am not known} I am very willing it should ^{under further} ^{necessary} go any investigation, I can
only ^{add} I have the pleasing satisfaction to say, it will stand the test.

I cannot however omit one remark which it appears no notice
has been taken of - which is as follows, When the memoir alluded
to was addressed to the Agricultural Society - I had not been
newly married more than six months, - my Character as a Penman, was,
as now is the 1st in the City - I was then also enjoying a very handsome
Salary of 1500 £ a Year - Sacrifices which few men would consent to
make, under such Circumstances - if their motives was not a good, ~~the~~
pure, & disinterested, & for the Cause only. I voluntarily offered my-
self a Candidate to be sent to the College of London, & in that offer
I was to quit a lovely wife, a handsome Income and all the domestic
enjoyments that could possibly make a man happy - While these ^{are} ~~are~~
Sacrifices that are not even taking into Consideration. If another man
can be found who will with the same cheerfulness do the same. I have
nothing more to say. ... This Circumstance was probably at the time

5 ^{unknown}
the time entirely to you. Yet I trust you will not omit it, among other
future Considerations, which may become necessary on this Important
occasion. Born in the lap of fortune, I have enjoyed many, many
very exalted Blessings - and since my arrival on the shores of America
I have seen much in the School of Adversity, and the moral I have
drawn from the Chequered Scene Sir, - has now taught me to think
very unfavourable of this transitory Life, - for friendship and ^{fortune}
is as peracious as the Weather, and every day teaches me so. -

My Motto, however shall still be, perseverance, & rectitude of
Conduct, which in the end will I hope surmount every difficulty, if
not in this World, it surely will in the next - besides the pleasing
satisfaction of sleeping ^{sound} under whatever Canopy may be the Heavens.

This with a quiet Conscience, is a Blessing many will give
millions to enjoy.

I will now resume the theme Sir, - which draws
this from me. It is a truth generally acknowledged, as well as Uni-
-versally to be lamented that among all the vast improvements which
have adorned this Happy Land, - none has received so little attention
as the art of Ferriery. and In a Country abounding with so many
fine Cattle, ^{it is} but an ill Complement, to so many men who stand dis-

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distinguished in so many Societies, should be so absorbed in Commerce
Speculation; - whilst a branch of Science, & Study, involving the
Health, - Safety and preservation of the noblest Animal
we can boast of, is neglected, as derogatory to the dignity of a
man of Education, a Subject which for many years has been sub-
mitted to ^{the} dictation of the most Illiterate part of the Community,
without a single effort to abolish a practice so obsolete.

It is Certain,

that from the many Valuable discoveries made respecting that
noble animal of late years in Europe, that in no period of history
has the horse ranked in such general Estimation, or rendered of
such intrinsic worth, by a display of his various powers, ^{as} in every
department where they are brought in use. Nor until within
these few years only, has the Veterinary Art, acquired a distinct ap-
pellation, and a solid foundation in England. - Receipts handed
down, by Traditionary Skill, in which ingredients were accumulated
without Judgement or discrimination, constituted the principle,
and practice of what was termed farriery; - a name which it derived
from the Occupation of the persons who practised it, who were in
general, Smiths, or workers in Iron. (Ferrarius) To

7 To attempt to distinguish the Causes of the horses diseases was far beyond their Little Skill; and in general random trials of the few burning medicines in their List * formed their boasted practice.

The Science at one time before the Establish^t of the V. College began to rise above the Common order of Smiths, and attracted the notice of medical practitioners D.^r Gibson, Bracken, & Bartlett. - but it was not here greatly improved: they were not aware of the difference which has since been found to exist between the Structure & Economy of the Horse and that of the human Subject; - nor had they any Idea that this dissimilarity required much Consideration with respect to disease, and the effect of medicine. * Hence they were led to bring Therapeutics and pathology of the human body to veterinary Science; & prescribed in somewhat larger doses to the brute animal, what they had found useful to man. * The practice was of course ^{was} unsuccessful, and sunk into its original disrepute. And it is only since the Institution of the Veterinary College, that the Art is now improving.

* Cold drawn Linseed oil is what is now used in the London College as a gentle Laxative - But farriers ever averse to use simple medicines. invented the following absurd receipt for an epidemic Cough - which prevailed some yrs ago, - Linseed oil 4 OZ. Barbacoos Tar 4 OZ. Balsam of Sul^r 4 OZ. Honey 4 OZ. Liquorice powder 6 OZ. - elecampane powder 3 OZ. - when we reflect on those heterogeneous substances - is it astonishing that the Vet^r has made so little progress in the their hands. Another, with the fol^g Scientific explanation for the cattle cholera 2 OZ. of B-pepper in a pint of Daffys Elixir the pepper is to break the wind - & the daffys Elixir is to drive it out. (Scientificity explained)

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Anatomy, and Physiology of the Horse have been properly
investigated, and the effects of medicine on his body ~~for~~ correctly
ascertained by numerous and elaborate Experiments, both

to say that a secure
scientific man con-
sistently be in a pro-

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portant part of mankind.
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may be called the
the other the do-

scientific mode of Lear-
ning to practice ex-

sensitively on the animals of others, as farriers, or Veterinary
Surgeons should adopt, and without which their exertion can
never be crowned with much success, or Eminence reward their
labours.

This mode

To attempt to distinguish the causes of the horses diseases was far beyond their Little Skill, and in general random trials of the human medicines in their List. & formed their boasted treatise.

* One thing which I'd never have suspected their notions, was the importance of the Stomach, as substantiated with the upright form of Man.
X Asiatic affords a striking example of this fact. In the human system, it is a steady passion, but it may be giving to the horse, even to the extent of the stomach with out danger. While Asiatic is one of the best times in horses that we are acquainted with. - and the violent passion with the human system, may be giving to the animal with perfect safety. - From its tonic quality it has often darkened, as apparently cured the Glanders, but its effect in this way, Shall be more permanent. - It is prudent to begin with a small dose, but not less than eight grains.
This may be gradually increased to twenty or thirty, and continued so long as there is occasion. In experiments on Glandered horses I have been a date of two drams given twice a day, and continued for a week; - at which period it produced inflammation of the larynx.
I have also known two or three drams given for two or three days successively, without any perceptible effect; it will sometimes, however, in that state, occasion great disturbance in the Stomach & Throat. - In smaller doses it seems perfectly innocent. When Asiatic is employed as a tonic - strengthening medicine, it Shall be finely powdered, and mixt with a ball with aniseed, ginger, or other cordials. At the same time attention Shall be paid to the horse's diet, &c. It is necessary to give some mucilaginous liquid, such as water gruel or an infusion of linseed, just before the Asiatic, that it may not act upon the Stomach, too violently. The case when Asiatic is said to be most beneficial, are those when, horses become weak and emaciated - without any apparent cause; suffering with the most moderate exercise, & almost incapable of doing a days work. White Vitriol also, always emetic in the human body, in animals also, may be given in the dose of eight drums without any violent effect. This is the case with many other medicines, which in Man, are considered as poisonous. (V. Colley Part by Clark.)

303. When we reflect on those heterogeneous substances - it is astonishing that the Vet has made so little progress in the their hands. Another, with the folly Scientific Explains. For the Catt Cholic 20 grs of Pepper in a pint of Daffys Elixir the pepper is to break the wind - & the daffys Elixir is to drive it out. (Scientificity explained)

8
Anatomy, and Physiology of the Horse have been properly
investigated, and the effects of medicine on his body ~~for~~ correctly
ascertained, by numerous, and appropriate Experiments, both
in health, and disease, so that I am happy to say that a secure
foundation is now laid, and so long as Scientific men con-
tinue to practice the V. Art. It must necessarily be in a pro-
gressive state of improvement.

Farriery in an enlarged sense
(now usually called the Veterinary Art), is the art of curing the
diseases of the horse, and other domestic animals, and as these
animals are essential to our Comfort, so this must be a very Im-
portant Subject, and ought to interest every part of Mankind.

This Art, may be said to be learned in two ways, -
which with a little latitude of expressions, may be called the
one, ... the Scientific or regular mode, and the other the do-
mestic, ~~mod~~ or imitative mode.

The Scientific mode of Lear-
ning Farriery, is that which all persons intend to practice ex-
tensively on the animals of others, as farriers, or Veterinary
Surgeons should adopt, and without which their exertion can
never be crowned with much success, or Eminence reward their
labours.

This mode

This mode of curing the diseases of domestic Animals can only be gained by an intimate acquaintance with, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Pharmacy, —, and the materia medica.

When the Veterinary art is learned in this manner, the practice of it requires no set rules, no ready form'd prescriptions or receipts; — but the mind of the practitioner is enabled to meet any case, that may occur, & to act on, from well grounded principles.

This therefore is by far, the most important and useful mode, & in fact is the only one, by which, either farriers — who practice on the animals of others, or Amateurs who practice extensively — by or, and examine attentively, their own H'd act. The

Importance of this Scientific Investigation of the Subject, has lately become so evident, that a regular Seminary called the Veterinary College has been establish'd for the purpose of teaching it.

The object of it is to offer to every one concerned in domestic animals the means of preserving their health, and removing their diseases.

Here the Philosopher turning his attention to that noble Animal the Horse, may contemplate his natural habits, his Anatomical Structure, and mechanical arrangement, and also look and admire the Wisdom display'd in the economy of his organs.

The Natu-

10.

The naturalist it is presumed may here also be led to a farther acquaintance with Nature's Grand Work, by having the means of obtaining the description of the formation of domestic Animals, and the several variations in their functions, habits, & manners. Amateurs & Lovers of Horses will here also find in their visits to this noble Institution this valuable Animal considered not only in one point of view, - but as intended for the various purpose for which he is designed, and his form best adapted for each of these pointed out, with his general beauties and defects described, so as to enable the inexperienced Judge of those points ^{rescuing} ~~for~~ themselves, at once from the Imposition of Jockeys, Dealers and Grocers.

The Agriculturist - the Farmer, - and the Grazier - may here likewise find the Ox - & Sheep considered, and 'tis presumed from the Scale on which those Animals ^{are} View'd - persons somewhat acquainted may draw many important hints, relative to their treatment under disease, and the mode best adapted to preserve them in Health, and to make them more useful, & lucrative.

The Sportsman, - also will here have his attention engaged by a subject not before treated on. - The diseases of that faithful Animal the dog, [&] and which tho' described in a concise manner, yet as connected with the whole will be found to prove satisfactory.

Professors of human Medicine are

"are here also offered a farther extension of their physiological knowledge, by the opportunity of becoming more ^{intimately} acquainted with their Structure, — functions, and economy of domestic Animals, and by applications here made of the general principles of the healing art, to the cure of their various Diseases. They not only become enabled to give their advice, but in Cases of emergency to act for a friend when called on, — when no other resource is near Candidates for Veterinary Knowledge may here also learn that art fundamentally and from its proper Basis, — by which being taught to reason, — to think, — and to draw Conclusions from well grounded principles, they can with banish the prescriptions, & Receipts of their Ancestors, and have within themselves the means of suggesting whatever any Case may require, & from whence it may be hoped that this noble art, so little known in this Country, — will gradually rise to that eminence and respectability which its Utility demands.

Oh! that I were a Stephen Gerrard, to be enabled to lay the foundation Stone of a Veterinary Institution. Why ^{has} God given to such mercenary men such unbounded riches? What a handsome College could be erected on Dunlaph's Square!

The domestic Treatment of the diseases of Animals which in Europe is call'd the domestic, or Imitative mode of learning farriery, is not acquired ^{altogether} ~~on~~ these grounds, for to study the art fundamentally, — without some previous knowledge — or acquaintance with

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with that noble animal, requires Considerable time, with application
and attention, And even tho' obtained ~~in~~ by the domestic, or imi-
tative mode, & allowing persons somewhat enabled to distinguish one
disease from another, even then in most cases the remedies are not
within their reach, - for frequently no Chemist, - druggist, or Apo-
thecary is near to compound the prescribed remedies; or even when
present, those medicines on account of their expense, are often adul-
terated, or made deficient, or one drug frequently substituted for
another; - and as to entrusting a regular receipt to farriers of the
Common Cast, they in the first place, seldom have any assortment of
drugs, or compounds, & even tho' they have, it is less seldom they have
candour enough to make up any receipts but their own, . Without
~~out~~ a knowledge of chemistry - drugs may be mixed so as to produce
a third substance wholly different, from their separate qualities and
which in fact often proves poisonous. For instance coming down market St.
one day last summer, a very fine young Stallion drop'd in a waggon, - a mob soon gathered, - &
seeing it was a horse of course ran. - I immediately discovered the animal had the botts, - one
said it was the Gripe, another said twas Staggers, - some one thing, & some another; the
very violent agoney the poor animal was in, soon gave me to understand twas a sore case,
and from the symptoms I supposed the Bott to have taken its seat beyond the reach of
Medicine. - a great He Irishman however - with a manthorn oath swore he could ^{cure} him if the
owner w'd give him 5s. - & a Glass of Gin - which was agreed to, - away they went to a druggists,
what all the ingredients were I don't exactly know. - However I discovered a large paper
suppose contain'd about an Oz of red precipitate - which was mixt up with the rest
& in spite of all Remonstrance - down it went, - yet on a second consideration I was not
sorry - because the poor animal - was the sooner relieved from pain

A Concise
Description of the
different diseases of Dogs.
By a Veterinary Surgeon

I believe I am the first person in this Country, and perhaps in any other, who has paid any very direct and decided attention to the diseases of DOGS, on Scientific principles; and as this is now very generally known - Some improvements are of course expected from me, and some publication on the Subject naturally look'd for. But it must be remembered, that as I am almost, if not wholly, original in my attention to this Subject, so I labour under many manifest disadvantages; - for I can derive no assistance from the labours of others, but have to trace out every part of the medical treatment Step, by Step. Many experiments must be made, many Subjects under disease attended and every Variety of Remedy tried, before any detail'd publication on this Subject can properly appear; but such a Work I hope some time hence to offer in which I shall describe the Structure and function & Economy of this useful Animal, and their natural and artificial treatment, with the best mode of Cure to be adopted for their various Complaints. - But at present I must Content myself with laying before the public the Out-

Outlines only of the Improv^t I have made, and a Sketch of the treat-
ment I pursue in the more prevalent diseases Among them.

And althi undaided as I am by any previous instruction
nothing perfect can be expected. Yet it will be found that much
has been done, towards Ameliorating the sufferings of these faith-
ful domestic's, there being few of their diseases I am enabled
to offer some Curative Instruction relative to, & as few that I can
not point out efficacious remedies for. . . . At some future
period when my experiments, and attention have made still further
Improv^ts - as I have before hinted, I shall give a more detail'd
publication on this subject, in which I shall develop the whole
treatment I pursue in every disease and describe at large
every Remedy I use.

But before I proceed further I must beg leave
to say a few words relative to myself, in some measure as an Apo-
logy to my friends, & the Public for my present pursuits

Having been Educated as a Medical man and
by the Liberality of my friends, Relations been enabled to embrace
all the advantages that an attendance on numerous Lectures
and a Considerable residence at one of the first Hospitals in London,
could afford, and having afterwards practised with some success as
a Surgeon, both privately & in the Army, it greatly offended my
relations, as well as surprised my friends, and acquaintance that
I should stoop as they considered it, to study, & practise on the diseases
of animals - but above all my attention to the diseases of dogs,
as given offence to some, & occasional surprise to others.

Surgeon

15th Surgeon. has ever Universally been esteem'd a respectable Character & a Veterinarian is now above the Vulgar, but a dog doctor is a complete Humbling block. . . . 'Alas!' how very long a time it requires to completely enlarge the human Mind. . . . However as I sincerely wish to conciliate all, I w^d beg my relations & friends still to consider me as a Surgeon; for I practise in my profession when call'd on, and I must in this place do myself the Justice to state that on the diseases arising from worms in the human body, & on Rheumatism my practice is very extensive, . . . having made on those diseases two of the greatest discoveries, I conceive that medicine has lately witness'd. . . . And those who think I have relinquished the higher title of Veterinarian I beg to inform that my practice is at this moment, extensive among horses, & that I am always willing to give advice, and assistance in every case of Veterinary practice I may be Consulted on, But at the same time I must beg leave to remark, that so extremely fond am I of dogs & so unconquerably attached to them, that it must be a more Opprobrious term than that of Dog-doctor that w^d compell me to relinquish my attention to them. & in which resolution I have the Satisfaction of stating that I am supported by some of the most eminent professional Men, & by the countenance of some of the most distinguish'd Characters for Rank & Fortune.

An enlarged way

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An enlarged way of reasoning is a long time in becoming general, even among a civilized, & enlightened People. And until the Establishment of the Veterinary College, and the practice of the Veterinary art by men of Education, & Respectability, Farriery was deemed a low, & servile pursuit, but at present by a retrograde Step towards enlarged reasoning, It has happily become ranked among the Liberal Arts: - for tho' its practice is of sufficient Importance to Enoble its Practitioners, it was not until the Situation, Manners, & Character of some of those practitioners, had conferred a portion of dignity on the subject itself, that it was even creditable to seem to understand it.

Precisely as farriery, and Veterinary medicine then was situated, a curative practice on the diseases of dogs now stands.

And a person practising on those animals, has hitherto been considered as following a very low, & mean pursuit; and the very term of DOG DOCTOR, conveys an Idea, remote from Gentility; but it is not the unworthyness of the pursuit but the kind of Persons who have hitherto practised, & followed it, that has made

it so. I believe no one will dispute the value of DOGS, Humanity then dictates the necessity of alleviating, & relieving their distresses, & which their faithful attachment to mankind claims every exertion in their favour. And tho' in real Utility they are

They are Subordinate to the Horse, they are in many points, more essential to our immediate Comforts, which entails on us our Gratitude Love, & affections.

If then they are so Valuable, & if it is our duty to attend, as well to their sick, as their healthy moments (which it undoubtedly is, for it is the life of art we have subjected them to that has entailed disease upon them), Surely those who improve this branch of the healing Art, deserve attention, & not reprobation.

But in the first Instance, it must, in this as in farriery, be the respectability of the practitioner that must rescue the pursuit from Ignominy; & afterwards as the Ideas of mankind become more liberal, & extended, and the public Eye opens on the necessity and the utility of the subject, the art, will not only then bear itself up, but even add respectability to its Practitioners.

In this, as in every other Country, the practise of Medicine, in all its branches, has been esteemed a liberal, & noble pursuit; and it has always been deemed necessary, that its professors should possess refined manners, and extensive Education.

The study of medicine embraces a great Variety of Subjects, and is necessarily divided into a great number of parts; and as greater Individual Improvements, can

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Can be made by devoting the attention to one of those parts, than ^{to}
the whole, so it has given rise to the various medical occupations
of Physicians, ~~Surgeon~~, ~~Apothecary~~, midwife,
and Veterinarian. Animals are healed by the same means
as ourselves; - hence their treatment is only a branch of the
healing art: and tho' for the above reasons this branch is usually
pursued alone; - yet it ^{is} equally a part of a great and noble whole,
which has its attainment must be accomplish'd by the same
means, so it should be ~~accomplish'd~~ ^{pursued} by similar persons, namely
those of Education, & Refinement.

If, therefore, dogs, as being
faithful, deserve our Gratitude; If, as being generous, & Brave
they merit our protection; and if as being useful, they call for
our utmost care, it is evident ~~that~~, that whatever develops the
means of preserving them in Health, and curing their diseases,
whatever tends to improve their Condition, & make them more sub-
servant to our use, must be ^a useful, & even a noble pursuit,
having (as I before observed to you) for its Object that which only
truly ennobles every one. Universal Philanthropy, and General
Utility; diseases of dogs

dogs

Dogs, are much more nearly allied to ourselves in constitution, than either Horses, Oxen, or Sheep; hence their diseases are more like our own; and living as they do with us, a life of art, their diseases become not only very numerous, but very mixed & Irregular. This places their medical treatment within the reach of the common farrier, and even the Veterinarian, who follows analogy only, without a particular attention to the Structure, economy, manners, & habits of the dog, will find himself totally at a loss in the same; and tho' the familiarity of their constitutions, from their eating like us, mixed food, and being immediately domesticated with us, gives their diseases a resemblance to our own; yet their great difference in their mode of expressing these diseases, and the peculiar effect that some medicines have on them, render the human Surgeon, without a decided attention to the subject, perfectly incapable of acting from analogy: Independent of which, dogs have several specific diseases equally unknown to Horses, or ourselves.

Without a very strict, and very extended attention to the Subject, no one wd be aware how very numerous are the diseases of those Animals. Rheumatism, both Chronic and Acute, is very Common Among them. I have

I have seen an affection producing chalk stones in the joints of the
Toes, not unlike human Gout. . . Pleurisy destroys many of them,
and Inflammation of the stomach, bowels & Kidneys are not frequent.

They are subject likewise to Consumptions, and are not free
from the whole train of nervous affections, as apoplexy, lethargy,
Spasm, palsy, epilepsy, &c. Distemper, worms, & mange
are too well known to need Comment.

* For Instance - does not Dr. Rush recollect
some time ago reading an extract from
a London paper - of a Young Lady - who had
tried the advice of all the most eminent
of the faculty - but finding no relief
she at length retired down in the country
to one of her father's estates, with the in-
tention of quietly waiting her own dis-
solution - on her arrival at the country
seat where then resided an old house-
keeper - an old favourite Spaniel
Dog - She chose a room which looked
out on the kitchen garden & being in the
habit of rising early - before the old
woman - & while sitting at her window
when the back door was opened, she
observed this poor Spaniel crawling
tweak & masticated ^{through} a hole he had
made in the garden fence - finally
he poor animal by repeated efforts
reached a large Camomile Bed
the jaws being opened by the person between whose knees he is.

To distinguish the diseases
of treatment, are not the only dif-
ficulties, but how to administer the remedy, when
often a very serious difficulty. Now
refractory; but in the greater number
be easily given to them, but to a large
Persons are often requisite. In
no person can manage it readily in
Place the dog upright on his hind
seated person, and his back towards
napkin round his neck & shoulders
is for legs, between the knees of a seated
knees of the person holding the dog;
Cannot act against the Medicine.
the jaws being opened by the person between whose knees he is.

Dogs, are much more nearly allied to ourselves in constitution, than either Horses, Oxen, or Sheep; hence their diseases are more like our own; and living as they do with us, a life of art, their diseases become not only very numerous, but very mixed & Irregular. This places their medical treatment within the reach of the common farrier; and even the Veterinarian, who follows analogy only, without a particular attention to the Structure, economy, manners, & habits of the dog, will find himself totally at a loss in the same; and tho' the familiarity of their constitution, from their eating like us, mixed food, and being immediately domesticated with us, gives their diseases a resemblance to our own, yet their great difference in their mode of expressing these diseases, and the peculiar effect that some medicines have on them, render the human Surgeon, without a decided attention to the subject, perfectly incapable of acting from analogy. Independent of which, dogs have several specific diseases equally unknown to Horses, or ourselves.

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Stomach, bowels & Kidneys are not frequen

to Consumption and are not free

It is a small, slender, leafy

as affections, as apoplexy, &c. &c.

Distemper, worms, & mange

Comment.

To distinguish the diseases

of DOGS, and the proper mode of treatment, are not the only dis-

difficulties to be overcome, but how to administer the remedy; when

the others are evident is often every serious difficulty. Now

and the *Scorpius* have near retractors: but in the greater number

I have a million things I wish to say to you, but I have no time.

of cases. Medicines may be easily given to them, but it is a large

dog, not less than three persons are often requisite. In

general cases however, the person can manage it readily in

the following manner: Place the dog upright on his hind

space between the knees of a seated person and his back towards

The berries: the whole weight 8. I found 4 thousand

the person, then apply a napkin round his neck & shoulders

behind bringing it over his fore legs, between the knees of a seat.

person and securing ^{with} by the knees of the person holding the dog.

by this means his forelegs cannot act against the Medicine.

The saws being opened by the person between whose knees he is.

1811

A second attendant now holds the tongue down with one hand, and with the other places the medicine on the root of the tongue, effecting when his mouth being closed, and kept so by the hand, it is of the necessity swallow'd nutriment may be given in a similar manner. - a li

Dogs in sickness must be attended to with the same was care ~~as~~ that a Child requires: whatever is worth doing at all, - is worth doing well, and if dogs deserve any attention, they deserve good attention, and Humanity demands that our and utmost exertions should be bestowed to relieve them; and if in a State of Health, they are allow'd to come near the fire, to sleep as warm, to be caress'd, and to eat good food; in sickness they require still more, and when merely to avoid trouble, they are in this case continued in a cold room, or outhouse, attended by a neglect-ful Servant, without solace, and with cold food, & water alone, at neither can we expect their recovery, or answer to our own minds to their deaths. Dogs are very Irritable; and tho' it may seem

an Affectation of tenderness, it is yet a very necessary caution - that when they are ill, their minds should be sooth'd by every means in our power, or their Complaint will in many Instances be aggravated. I have seen a sick dog fall into Convulsions at the momentary sight of a dead one, and I have many times

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times witnessed an angry word spoken to an ^{healthy} ~~angry~~, have the same
effect on a sick one, who was near. Joy, and Surprise, with ^{pro-}~~duce~~
of the same. Adog under my care, who was rapidly recovering from
a lingering illness, was visited by a servant of whom the animal
was particularly fond: on seeing this S. he at once fell into con-
vulsions, and never afterwards recovered. This I have seen frequent-
ly happen. So great is the Gratitude & Attachment of those animals
and so feelingly alive are they to kindness that even in death they
are ^{not} unmindful of their benefactors. A large Setter, who
after being tenderly nursed in distemper for three weeks, had lain
on a bed for three days in a dying situation, without the abi-
lity to rise; ... a Lady who had been very attentive to him, on
entering the room after a short absence, observed him fix his eyes
attentively on her, and make an effort to crawl across the bed
towards her: this he accomplished, evidently for the sole pur-
pose of licking her hands; which having done he expired with-
out a Groan. I am as convinced that this animal was
sensible of his approaching dissolution, and that this was the
last forcible effort to express his Gratitude for the care taking of him
as I am of my own Existence

Warmth

Warmth is always conjoined to the feelings of dogs: but in sickness it is even more necessary than fresh air: their diseases are very apt to end in convulsions. If they are not kept warm.

Liberal feeding is essentially necessary in most diseases to which dogs are liable: living like ourselves a life of art, their complaints are most of them, those of weakness, that is under disease, they seldom can bear to be much lowered; there are cases, however, as active inflammation, where a cooling plan can be proper. When dogs are very weak, their stomachs cannot digest meat, even if they ^{are} willing to eat it, but in those cases they receive more nutriment from jelly &c. but most of all from ^{gruel} ~~gruel~~, for broth often purges, but gruel never.

They must be enticed likewise to eat by the same means or rather by those little arts we use to persuade children to take nourishment; for they are under those circumstances, to the full, as fickle, and as fanciful. A steak very nicely dressed will entice them frequently; and pork in many cases when no other meat will. Broiled, or roasted meat, is always taken in preference to boiled, and is more nutritive. Game bones they will often be taken even by sporting dogs, when every thing besides is refused. But in all cases of sickness, when a dog obstinately refuses to eat, he must be forced; and

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and the best food for this purpose, is thick oatmeal Gruel, pound
down by means of a butter boat. In cases requiring cordials, ale
may be mixed with the gruel, or even wine in some Instances, as
in putrid diseases.

Cleanliness is not only essential to the
health, but the Comfort of dogs, & in sickness is refreshing to them.

Not only are dogs improperly treated in sickness, but the means
of preserving them in Health, are not sufficiently attended to. The
want of Exercise is a great Cause of disease among dogs: by this
means they become mangy, get obstinate coughs, Canker in the
Ears, and Cancerous Swellings, or they become absolutely choaked
with fat. The not permitting the females to breed is in them
a fruitful source of disease: - Cancer along the line of the teats
originate from this; obesity, foul coats - Cancers in the ears, like-
wise are brought on by this neglect.

Vomiting is an natural act
in dogs. & they purposely excite it in themselves by eating Dog-
grass where they are confined as in Cities, from the want of this
natural cleanser, they fall into disease. An artificial vomit,
therefore is very proper to be given now & then, & will greatly
tend to prevent disease.

Stiffness is a great cause of
disease in dogs: all animals living on flesh require very active



Wednesday Co.^g

Dear Sir
Accompany^g - you will remember
what I alluded to in my note to you for
last Co.^g. If it should contain any re-
marks, - which you may not have seen,
an Veterinary Science, I will do me the
honor to accept them as a mark of
my Gratitude, & esteem for your many
Virtues, & the very disinterested manner
you show a disposition to Indulge the
wish which has been ^{the} longest near my
heart. It will make me happy.

I sh^d

I should also feel proud if you would
occasionally permit me to pen my
thoughts & observations on the Veterinary
art, ~~in~~ either of my own or my friends
with whom I correspond. - In fine
I can defend only to look on me as
Yr Veterinary School Boy - anxious
to improve every ^{leisure} hour in Veterinary
Science. I am Dr Sir

Yr most respectful Serv

L. B. Rush

J. A. V. V.

...n would
...n my
...Veterinary
...friends
...in fine
...me as
...anxious
...Mary
...Pub
...er

I have obtained a number of subscribers
...but shall defer doing any more
until Mr. James returns.

I should
occasionally
thought

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with who
can de-
of vetera
to impro
I am.

Dr Benjamin

Pres

Dr B. Russ

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Present

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